

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$15.
per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

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Orders for the 'China Mail'
and 'Overland China Mail'
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MANILA, A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.

No. 18465.

號七十月二年六十百九千一

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

庚戌次歲年五國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS
Agents for—

W. & A. GILBEY'S
WINE & SPIRITS.

JOHN DEWAR & SON'S
SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A.
Chapman, V.D.

Private W. G. Goggin joined the Corps
on 15.2.16, allotted Corps No. 1979 and
posted to Scouts Company (No. 3 Sec.).

Private H. G. H. Griffith is granted leave
of absence from 17.2.16 to 4.3.16.
Private H. L. Dennis is granted leave of
absence from 22.2.16 to 7.3.16.

Private N. P. Thomson is per-
mitted to resign (left the Colony), dated
17.2.16.

The following extract from Orders by
Chief Engineer China Command, is pub-
lished for information—

The undermentioned members of the
Engineer Co., H.K.V.C., are raised to the
"Proficient" rank of Engineer pay
with effect from 11.2.16:

Electrician, No. 1883 Sapper McKay,
D.M.; and Engine Driver, No. 1741
Sapper Kerr, W.

Parades for Friday, 18th inst.—
6.15 p.m.—Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-Sections
Arty. Batty. (as detailed in Corps Order
No. 4 dated 30.12.15)—10 p.m. drill
at Headquarters. Sergt. Bradley, R.G.A.,
will attend.

6.15 p.m.—Right Section M.G. Co.—
Defaulters drill at Headquarters, under
Co. Sgt. Major Mitchell. O.C.'s. other
Sections and Companies should instruct
their own defaulters, if any, to attend
this parade.

6.15 p.m.—No. 8 Section Scouts Co.
(all members)—M.G. instruction at
Headquarters.

6.30 p.m.—Engineer Co.—Squad drill
and Musketry exercises on Kowloon
Cricket Club ground, under Sergt. Major
Highy.

On duty until morning of 18th inst.:
H.K.V.C.
On duty 18th inst.: Centre Section
M.G. Co.
On duty 19th inst.: Civil Service Co.
Orderly Officer from 18th to 21st inst.:
Lieut. Preston.

January pay can be obtained on
application to Capt. Russell's Office.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

All ranks at Central Station at 2.45 p.m.
on Saturday, February 18th. Uniform,
Helmets and Rifles. Men to whom
Helmet spikes have not been issued will
wear White Mushroom Tops.

JOINED.

No. 1 Platoon No. 1 Company.—D. A.
Caldwell, H. W. Ray.
No. 2 Company.—R. A. Remedios, T. Z.
Bocha.

No. 4 Company.—Chiu Ben Wai, Luk
Wing Hop, Lam Kin Ting, Ho Tin Wan,
Hui King Yui, Leung Hon Sang, Yeung
Wing Ching, Fung Kuo.
Ambulance Company.—Tsang Yang
Fook, Tsang Lai Yau, Chan Wong Chi,
England, Chan King In, Chan King
Cheung, Wong Shi Hon.

SUMMER UNIFORM—APPROVED ORDERS.

Platoons will attend at Central Station
for receiving as follows:
Friday, February 18th, 5.30 p.m. No. 1
Platoon, No. 1 Co.
Thursday, February 24th, 6.00 p.m. No. 2
Platoon, No. 1 Co. (at Water Police
Station).
Friday, February 25th, 6.30 p.m. Nos. 1
and 2 Platoons No. 3 Company.
Wednesday, March 1st, 6.30 p.m. Nos. 3
and 4 Platoons No. 2 Company.
Thursday, March 2nd, 6.30 p.m. Ambu-
lance Company.

Friday, February 18th. All members
will attend Parade at 8 p.m. (sharp).
(Sgt.) T. G. Fook.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
BOILERMAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS.
REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SOLE AGENTS for KELVIN MOTORS.
STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE.

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for "Tee" is
WATSON'S
"E"
LIQUEUR WHISKY.



A.S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

M. MELACHRINO & CO.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

No. 4 per 100 \$4.—
No. 6 " 100 3.—
No. 9 " 100 2.80
Radames " 100 2.20

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

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THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1833
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915.

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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
Repairs given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway
Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 73' x 88' x 34'.
Pumps empty Dock in 2 3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons in placement,
providing conditions favoring ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

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PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 1 1/2 to 150 H.P.
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,
LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the
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FRIDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1916.

After an Enormous Success in Shanghai

The Debut of

TOM MELBOURNE

AND

HIS "CLEVER COMPANY

IN

THE PASSING SHOW.

The Magnificent Hunting Drama in 3 Reels.

THE CULPRIT.

Pathe's Latest British Gazette

AND

Comic Pictures.

SATURDAY'S—MATINEE

THE CULPRIT.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' rooms.
Roof Garden.
Terms—From \$5 per day Max.
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Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM PASS ENTRANCES.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fixings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 17th FEBRUARY.

8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN' 8 A.M. 'HONAM'
10 P.M. 'FATSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'KINSHAN'

FRIDAY, 18th FEBRUARY.

8 A.M. 'HONAM' 8 A.M. 'HONGSHAN'
10 P.M. 'KINSHAN' 4.30 P.M. 'FATSHAN'

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by Day Steamer) 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'TAI SHAN' Tons 2008 | S.S. 'SHUI TAI' Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Sundays, at 9 A.M. and 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 20th FEBRUARY.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
and return from Macao at 3 P.M.
N.B.—There will be no sailings from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 A.M. and from
Hongkong at 1 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. 'SUNAN'.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. 'SAINAM' 588 Tons, and S.S. 'KANSING' 469 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, at about 8 A.M. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the
same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 8 days. Passengers can return to
Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers "LINTAN" and
"SAUL". These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of—

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HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

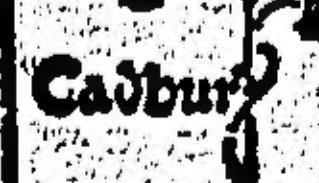
We Serve the Best Tiffin or Dinner in Hongkong
for \$1.00.

Roast Ready for the Table Hot or Cold Roast Turkey, Geese, Pheasants,
Sirloin of Beef, Saddle of Mutton &c. Pork Sausages (own make) Game Pies,
Pork Pies, Plum Puddings, Minced Meat, Minced Pies.

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The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE
BRITISH MADE



"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the
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on the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-
tion in food value and delicacy of flavor, and
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

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In Tins and Fancy Boxes
Specially Packed for Export

"FROM THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN" BOURNVILLE, ENG.

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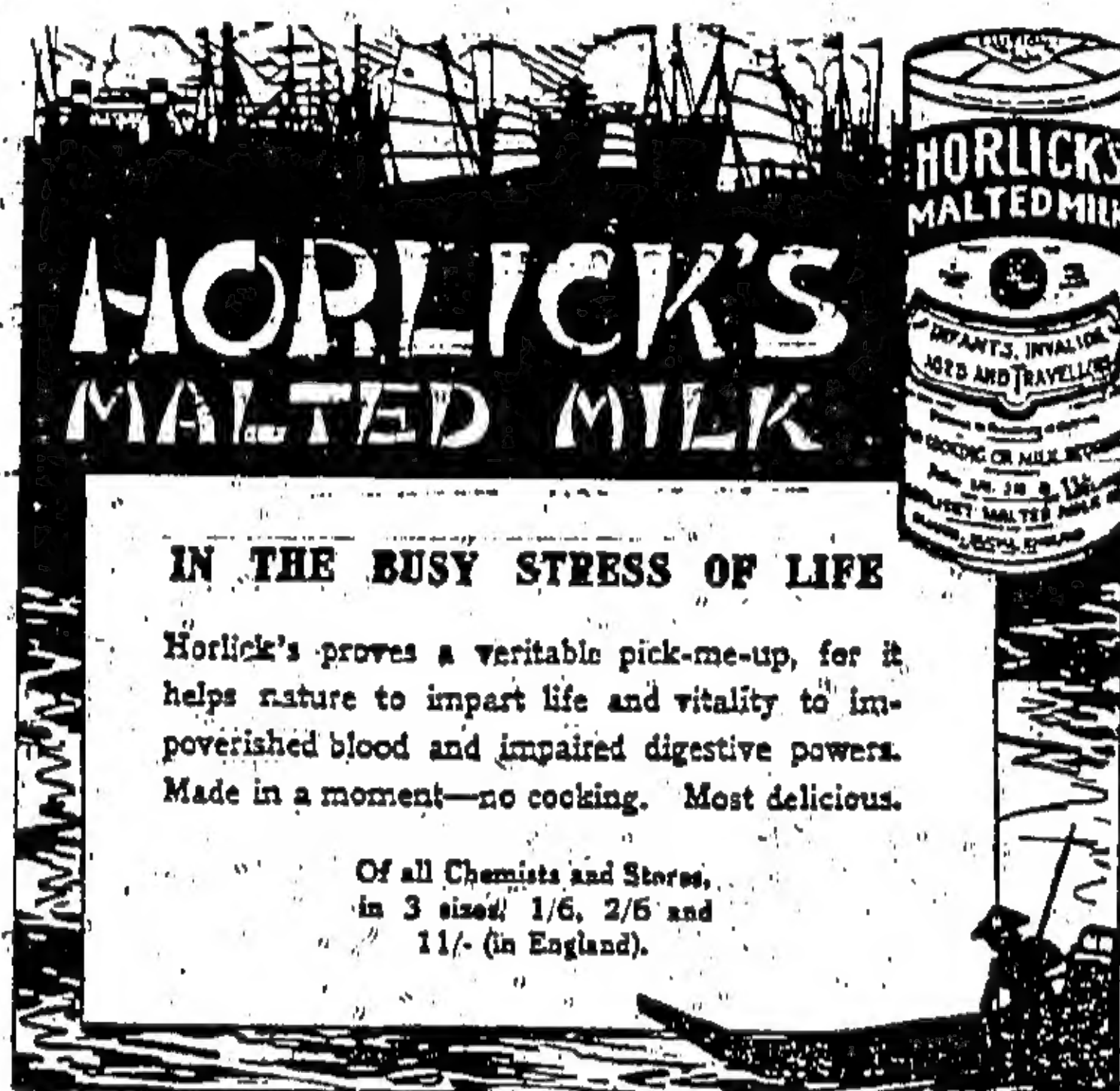
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Shipyards and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.Town Office 43, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyards: Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 59.
Estimates furnished on application. WONG FING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.


HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

IN THE BUSY STRESS OF LIFE

Horlick's proves a veritable pick-me-up, for it helps nature to impart life and vitality to impoverished blood and impaired digestive powers. Made in a moment—no cooking. Most delicious.

Of all Chemists and Stores,
in 3 sizes: 1/6, 2/6 and
11/- (in England).

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FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$15 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

W.D. & H.O. WILLS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA

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SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
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Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.,
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, FINCH STREET,
HONGKONG.

SILIMPOFON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the COVIE HARBOUR

COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote

prices for best quality SILIMPOFON

COAL (either cargo or bunkers)

from the Silimpofon (Sebattik) Har-

bour, and to deliver the same at the

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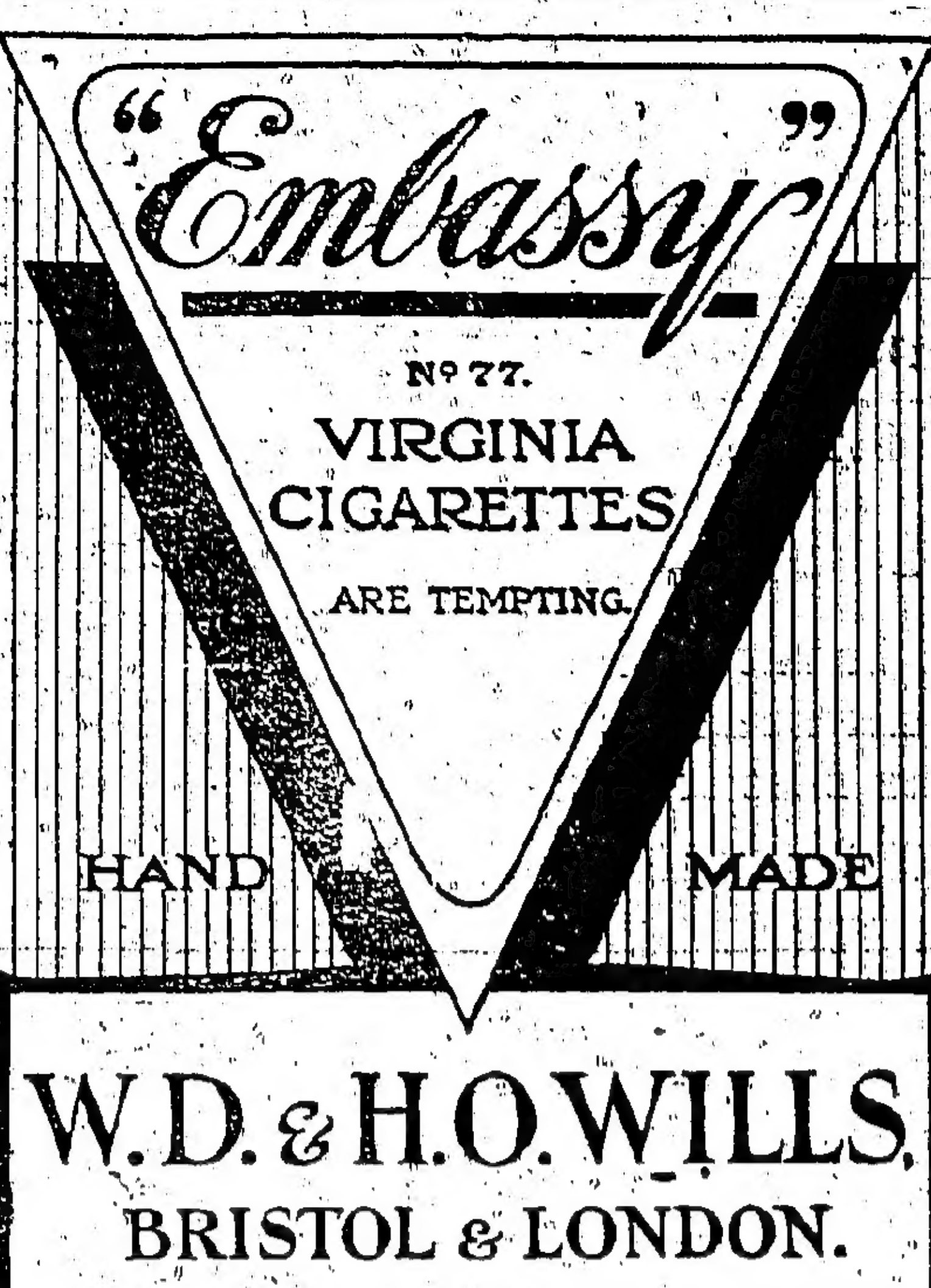
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Nº 77.

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

ARE TEMPTING.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON.

"EMBASSY" Cigarettes are made by hand.
Large stocks have now arrived in the Colony.

THE BEGGAR GIRL'S CASH.

CHINESE LEGEND OF A BUDDHA

IMAGE.

J. M. Macdonald, writing in the Hunan

Messenger, says:—In a town in Lin Hien,

in the prefecture of Changteh is an old

monastery, with a very large and beautiful

marble shrine. In it is an image of

Buddha in bronze, nearly ten feet high,

and on his breast over his heart is a single

copper cash, and this is its story:—Many

years ago the Buddhists there wished to

build a monastery worthy of the place, and

make an image worth of their Lord

Buddha. Priests were sent to all the sur-

rounding countries to collect money and

brass for the work. A young priest one

day came from a wealthy family and told his

grandfather, and was well received. The ladies

of the family all gave willingly for the work,

some gave bronze vessels, some their

brass mirrors, some their hair ornaments

and rings. In the yard listening to the

priest's appeal was a little slave girl,

unnoticed by the rest, whose heart was

touched. But what could a slave girl give?

Money or ornaments she had none except a

single cash. One day when sweeping the

yard she had found a cash, and to keep it

hidden, she fastened it to the string of her

shoe and tucked it inside. Yes, she would

give her cash, though it was her only one,

so when the priest was leaving she came

timidly and offered her poor little offering.

The priest was highly indignant and

roughly repelled her. As you think, he

said, the Great Buddha wants to have

anything to do with a slave-girl like you,

or would accept anything so mean as a

single cash picked up out of the dirt?

After a time the monks returned home

bringing great quantities of bronze, red

purple and yellow, and great much was

made with the utmost care, and when it

was ready, with appropriate ceremonies the

bronze was melted and poured into the

mould. But it was a failure, for when the

mould was broken away instead of the

beautiful image they expected, was one of

all colours, streaked and ugly.

THE ABOT'S REBUKE.

The Abbot called all the monks together

and searchingly inquired who had sinned

and thus prevented the completion of the

work of merit. What offering was wrong

that their sacrifice should be so rejected?

But the fault was not found out, so again

with more prayers, more crochets, and

more ceremonies the melting and pouring

were again done, but when the mould was

broken the result was even worse than

before. The Abbot then called a council of

all the priests, and very closely questioned

each one as to what they had done and as

to the different donations received. After

several older men had reported, a young

priest told of his visit to the wealthy

family, and of the nobleness of the gifts,

and then he told of the cash he had picked

up in the yard, and of his refusal to

receive the cash from the despised slave-

girl. But his smile of satisfaction suddenly

faded when the Abbot rose in wrath and

said sternly rebuked him. "You are the

cause of all the trouble, your sin is very

great. Even the least, the least of society,

the poor slave girl, in offering her single

cash, had the purest, the highest motive—she

gave all that she had."

In haste, with two older monks accom-

panying, the priest was sent to receive the

slave-girl's offering, and with great

ceremony it was received and carried in

state to the monastery. The fire was again

lighted and the metal all melted for the

casting of the image, and when all was ready

for the pouring, the cash was cast into the

molten metal. When the mould was

broken away, there was revealed the most

beautiful and perfect image of Buddha that

the monks had ever seen, and there all

glancing and unmarked, was the little

slave-girl's cash just over the Buddha's

heart.

SCOTTISH COUNTRY DWELLERS.

In an account of country life in a Scottish

Parish, Ian Farquharson gives a graphic

sketch of some of the leading men in such

a community. The farmer, he says, is

often a man of mark, exercising a good

deal of influence among his dependants,

but as a rule the outstanding man in a

country parish is the minister. The old,

fashioned parish minister has, of course,

gone the way of all flesh. His suc-

cessor, whether young or middle-aged,

is very like his town brother. And, of

course, the old Parish Church has been

remodelled and brought up to date, with

more comfortable seats, a carved wood

pulpit, and a harmonium, and sometimes

even stained-glass windows. Few of the

old buildings were so beautiful, it is to

be feared, as to be worth preserving, and

the older people, who know and loved

them, died out, a change naturally came

about. But with the passing of the old

minister and the old churches, there

departed any marked individuality. The

country life is much what you may

hear anywhere, and the music is as good an

imitation of the city style as is possible in

the circumstances.

The old parish dominie has also dis-

appeared, swept out of existence by the

passing of time and the reforming activities

of School Boards. It is the fashion to

idealise the old dominie—middle-aged men

sometimes was eloquent over his virtues—

and no doubt there were excellent teachers

of youth among them. But the old dominie

had no special training for his task; the

idea that he needed any, or that child

nature was deserving of study, never

entered his head. Unquestionably in too

many cases his work was very badly done.

The modern country schoolmaster and

mistress are at least carefully trained, and,

though they are not always Heaven-born

teachers of the young, they do their duty

in a most painstaking way, as ever seen

in the eyes of their Great Taskmaster, His

Majesty the Inspector. The new school-

master, fresh from the Training College, has

taught our ploughmen the phonetic

alphabet and Swedish drill. Fresh and

bright, he is full of life, and his domestic

duties are not unknown to him, and some

even get the length of French. Our little

toddlers do not now read, "Ah! fact can

speak the truth," but "Eh! fact can

speak the truth." Thus our pronunciation

grows distinctly "English," and thanks

to the new schoolmaster, the dialect has

almost disappeared.

The country blacksmith is sometimes a

very resourceful tradesman, since he is

called upon to do a multitude of jobs,

which, in a city, are divided among many

different trades. The same applies to the

joiner, who, by the way, often officiates as

minister's man—the functionary whom

Mr. K. H. B. referred to as his "man-

servant." Beyond raising the bull on

Sunday and seeing to the cleaning of the

burd, the joiner has now little occasion to

work to do. He may, however, be in

charge of the parish burying-ground,

which, if he is a man of the right sort, he

keeps as neat and tidy as his own. But

what will be said, the great mass of rural

dwellers are necessarily attached to such

virtues like the rest of us. They work

hard, Heaven knows! and on them the

prosperity and well-being of the country

depends very largely depends.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to hang on

and sap your vitality when Chamber-

lain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You

don't know where a persistent cough will

lead you. You can't afford to allow your

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ENEMY'S COSTLY "SUCCESSES."

Paris, Feb. 16.

It is semi-officially stated that the Germans are trying hard to exploit the semblance of the military successes gained by them in local attacks.

The assault at Arras had been long prepared and was preceded by formidable mine explosions, which took months to arrange, and a long bombardment.

Nevertheless the Germans merely gained a footing at a few points, from which they were driven out by grenades.

Their losses were entirely disproportionate to the results achieved, amounting to half of the very large number of effectives engaged.

MORE GROUND RECAPTURED AT TAHURE.

Paris, Feb. 16.

A communiqué says:—We have recaptured more ground at Tahure.

RECENT LIVELINESS OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

London, Feb. 16.

The opinion is expressed that the recent liveliness of the German Fleet is due to the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief in succession to Admiral Pohl and the commissioning of new vessels. There was similar activity last year when Admiral Pohl was appointed.

THE ADVANCE AGAINST ERZERUM.

Petrograd, Feb. 16.

The forts captured by the Russians at Erzerum belong to the outer line, comprising fifteen forts situated on heights varying from four to sixteen miles from the citadel. The intervening ground is marshy.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

London, Feb. 16.

The steamer *Torgetta* has been sunk off the East Coast. The crew has landed.

TERRITORIALS AND FOREIGN SERVICE.

London, Feb. 16.

The Kent Territorial officers who signed for Home service have been officially informed that they must undertake the obligation for foreign service or resign their commissions.

THE CANADIAN FIRE.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.

At the investigation into the fire at the Parliament Buildings, the Chief of the Fire Department declared himself of the opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, concurred, and mentioned that warnings against incendiarism were received when he was Speaker.

GIFT OF A NEW MACE.

The Government has gratefully accepted from the Lord Mayor and Sheriff of London a new mace for Parliament, and are sending a portion of the old mace found in the ruins, to be incorporated in the new.

GUARDING THE RED SEA.

London, Feb. 16.

An Order-in-Council grants a daily climate allowance of 3/- to commissioned officers, 1/- to warrant officers, and 6/- to the ship's company when vessels are employed more than ten days in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, between the 88th and the 15th meridians. The order takes effect from July 1st, 1915.

AMERICA AND THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN.

ALLIES' CONTENTION CONCEDED.

Washington, Feb. 16.

It is announced that the United States concedes that the Entente Powers are within their rights in International Law in arming merchantmen for purposes of defence.

The American Government cannot approve of Germany's intention of torpedoing armed merchantmen, and the United States has no intention of changing the law on the subject of arming merchantmen.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN CRUISER SEIZES A STEAMER.

CARGO OF STEEL RAILS FOR INDIA REMOVED.

London, Feb. 16.

The steamer *Ceylon*, bound from Cherskonia to India, was chased in the North Sea by a German cruiser and taken to a German port, where a quantity of steel rails were removed from the ship, which was then released and allowed to resume her voyage. Her coal became exhausted owing to violent gales, and she had to enter Queenstown to replenish her bunkers.

[The fact that the steamer was released suggests that the "Ceylon" in question is the Swedish East Asiatic steamer.]

RESTRICTION OF IMPORTS.

London, Feb. 16.

It is officially announced that the restrictions on the import of fruit do not apply to the Dominions.

A proclamation prohibits the importation, except under licence, of paper and cardboard pulp and other materials for paper-making, periodicals exceeding 16 pages (except when coming in single copies through the post), tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, furniture, woods, stores, and slates.

AMERICA AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN.

PRESIDENT WILSON SEES INFORMATION.

Washington, Feb. 16.

It is understood that the United States will shortly ask Austria and Germany how they intend to determine whether a merchantman is not armed before sinking her without warning.

It is explained that the American Memorandum to the Entente regarding the arming of merchantmen was sent solely in the interests of humanity, and was not intended to change the established practices.

A FAMOUS SOUTH AFRICAN BRIGADE.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 16.

It is proposed to re-form, under General Brits, the 2nd Mounted Brigade, which was famous for its exploits in Damaland.

LORD MURRAY OF ELIBANK.

RESIGNS POST OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF MUNITIONS.

London, Feb. 16.

Lord Murray of Elibank has resigned his post of Director-General of Munitions and Recruiting, owing to ill-health.

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

ITALY'S PARTICIPATION.

Paris, Feb. 16.

M. Thomas, the Minister of Munitions, has returned. He says that he has reached a complete understanding with the Italians, similar to that with Great Britain, for the pooling of munitions. General Dabouis would henceforth participate in periodical meetings with Mr. Lloyd George.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUGAR SUPPLIES.

London, Feb. 16.

A Sugar Commission announced that as a result of the limitation of imports, the supplies available in 1915 will probably be 20 to 25 per cent. below 1914.

THE SITUATION.

SPEECH BY LORD KITCHENER.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY.

London, Feb. 15.

Lord Kitchener, in a speech in the House of Lords reviewing the operations, announced that although the Indians had been withdrawn from France, the British had been materially increased by eight Divisions of the New Army. Adequate preparations had been made for the threatened invasion of Egypt.

Major-General Aylmer was awaiting further reinforcements before advancing. The operations in Mesopotamia had hitherto been controlled from India, but would now come under the direction of the War Office. The behaviour of the British and Indian troops there had been worthy of the tradition of the Army. He hoped that before long operations would reach a satisfactory stage. General Townshend had sufficient supplies for a considerable period.

Lord Kitchener explained that at the outset the Allies were hampered at Salonika by inadequate harbour and railway facilities.

Reviewing the rôle of the Allies, His Lordship said the morale of the Frenchmen was now at its highest level. The Italians show splendid courage, and are sure, despite the strength of the enemies' positions, eventually to push their attack home. Russia was now re-organised and equipped. The activity of the people in the manufacture of munitions demonstrated their determination to win through.

Though the attempts of the Senussi on the Western flank in Egypt, which had hitherto resulted in complete failure and disaster, had caused a certain feeling of unrest, the admirable loyalty of the Egyptians was an effective barrier to the raiders penetrating cultivated areas.

Referring to the change of command in France, Lord Kitchener said Field Marshal French had had on his shoulders seventeen months of ceaseless activity in the field. His duties now as Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces were of the highest importance, requiring central control. His invaluable services had placed us all under an obligation to him.

General Sir Douglas Haig's brilliant record and high soldierly reputation were sufficient to warrant the country's confidence in his success.

He mentioned how seriously the numbers immediately obtainable under the Derby scheme had been affected by exemptions, and hoped soon to be able to reassure the House that there were chances of obtaining the numbers required.

His Lordship concluded by assuring the noble lords of his complete confidence in a victorious issue, ensuring peace for many generations.

ENEMY ATTACKS ON THE PYRENEAN FRONT.

BRITISH FIRST TRENCH ENTERED.

London, Feb. 16.

A British communiqué says:—On Tuesday night, after a heavy bombardment along the whole front of the Pyrenean salient to south of the Hooge, the enemy made several infantry attacks and broke into our front trench on a front of 600 yards between Ypres and the Commines Canal and the Ypres-Commines railway. All the other attacks failed.

Heavy bombardments by both sides continue.

DESTRUCTIVE BOMBARDMENT AT SOISSONS.

Paris, Feb. 16.

Last night's communiqué says:—The day has been relatively quiet. Our trench guns in Artois bombarded enemy organisations in the vicinity of the Lille road.

Our batteries west of the Oise bombarded a train and a supply convoy in the station of Epigny, north of Vic sur Aisne.

There was a destructive bombardment of German works north-east of Soissons.

We exploded a mine at Fillemont, in Argonne, and occupied the crater.

Our artillery in Upper Alsace all day shelled the German positions east of Seppois.

BEHIND THE BRITISH LINES.

A TASTY ALDERSHOT.

London, Feb. 16.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at Headquarters in France writes:—"Without attempting to indicate figures, it may be definitely stated that along our league of front we substantially outweigh the enemy in man power, and now drafts still come. These undergo a process of tuning up within the atmosphere and sound of war before going to the trenches. Thus the plains of Flanders have been transformed into a vast Aldershot, where troops are always learning something new in the never-ending development of war. Constant exercises, variety of training, and relaxation in sport go far to maintain the admirable cheerfulness and fitness of the soldiers. Far back from the firing-line, but always within the sound of the guns, troops are being perpetually retrained for victory, so that by being without machine-gun schools and flying schools are butting resorts from dawn to dark.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE MORE FORTS AT ERZERUM.

Petrograd, Feb. 16.

A communiqué says:—In the Caucasus we captured seven more of the forts of Erzerum. Another communiqué says:—After artillery preparation we stormed another of the Erzerum forts and took over 20 guns, munitions, and a number of prisoners.

SMALL ENEMY FORCES IN MACEDONIA.

SLOVENIA, Feb. 16.

According to reliable information from Monastir, the enemy forces in that region do not exceed 10,000 of whom 3,000 are Germans, and the rest Bulgarians.

THE "ARETHUSA" CASUALTIES.

London, Feb. 15.

H.M.S. *Arethusa* casualties are eight wounded and twelve missing.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

REVENUE CONSIDERABLY EXCEEDS ESTIMATE.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.

The Minister of Finance has presented his Budget showing the remarkably favourable conditions of Canada's finances as a result of increased revenues and economies and the largest aggregate trade in the history of the Dominion. The revenue for the year ending 31st March would exceed the estimate by \$20,000,000. The loans raised in America and Canada had been most successful, and \$50,000,000 had been placed to the credit of the Imperial Treasury for munitions manufactured in Canada. Industry and thrift were the supreme patriotic duties upon which the national safety might ultimately depend. No fewer than 250,000 men had been recruited, and those would be increased to 500,000. Means must be devised to equip and maintain this force.

DISTURBANCES AMONG THE GERMANS AT VILNA.

Petrograd, Feb. 15.

Violent disturbances have broken out among the Germans at Vilna. A Lieutenant was killed and 40 officers and many soldiers have been court-martialled.

PANIC IN FLENSBURG.

THROUGH REPORT OF A BRITISH LANDING.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.

Three women have been sentenced to imprisonment at Flensburg for spreading a rumour that British troops had landed in Schleswig. The report caused immense excitement, many people fleeing.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

JUDGMENT IN CASE AGAINST H. E. ARNEOLD.

The following is the text of the judgment delivered on the 5th inst. in H. M. Consular Court at Hankow by Mr. H. J. Brett, Vice-Consul. Additional Judge, in the case of Rex v. Messrs. H. E. Arneold.

The present proceedings against the firm of H. E. Arneold involve three separate and distinct charges under Section II of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915, the first and second charges arising within sub-section 6 of that section, the third charge under sub-section 1. In the first case it is charged that Messrs. H. E. Arneold on or about December 7, 1915, unlawfully did obtain from Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. of Hankow, an enemy, certain goods, namely 9,000 gunny bags, contrary to the provisions of Regulation II of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915.

From the evidence given in Court and the entries in defendants' material stock books it is perfectly clear that on or about the date mentioned a quantity of gunny bags, 9,000 in all, were transferred from the premises of Arneold, Karberg & Co. to those of Messrs. H. E. Arneold, and as the enemy character of the former firm has not been questioned the onus of proving that in taking delivery of these bags Messrs. H. E. Arneold committed no offence against the Trading with the Enemy Regulations, rests with the defendants. I consider that they have failed to establish their contention.

Mr. A. J. Marker, the manager of their export department, has furnished a very plain explanation of the manner in which these gunny bags came into the possession of Messrs. H. E. Arneold. He states that they formed part of the stock formerly held by Arneold, Karberg & Co. for the purpose of their export business, and because the property of Messrs. H. E. Arneold in January 1916, when the latter firm took over from Arneold, Karberg & Co. the whole of their export business, with all the assets and liabilities attaching thereto, at the places where Messrs. H. E. Arneold had established their business. The particular gunny bags referred to in the present charge were, he states, forwarded to Changteh by Arneold, Karberg & Co. in July 1914, brought back to Hankow by them at some subsequent date, and voluntarily handed over to Messrs. H. E. Arneold in December 1915. Counsel for the defence has argued that, accepting this evidence as correct, Messrs. H. E. Arneold committed no offence in merely taking possession of property which had been theirs since January 1915. No inventory of the goods, material and other property alleged to have been taken over by Messrs. H. E. Arneold from Arneold, Karberg & Co. under the arrangement said to have been concluded between the two firms in January 1915 has been filed, nor is there any documentary evidence whatever before the Court to show that the property in these gunny bags did in fact pass to Messrs. H. E. Arneold at that time.

Mr. Marker has stated that the delivery of these gunny bags to Messrs. H. E. Arneold was effected by the firm of Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. a manager, but that neither he nor the firm had any connection with the delivery of these gunny bags to Messrs. H. E. Arneold.

Marker's story in this and other particulars has not been transpired in the course of these proceedings that any effort has been made to procure his attendance.

The case for the defence rests therefore on the unsupported verbal testimony of Mr. Marker, and I cannot feel that the evidence which has been given by him is sufficient to discharge the onus of proof placed upon the defendants.

I and that Messrs. H. E. Arneold have committed an offence against Section II Sub-section 6 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915, by obtaining from Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. of Hankow, an enemy, on or about December 7, 1915, certain goods, namely 9,000 gunny bags, and I impose a fine of \$50.

The second charge is that Messrs. H. E. Arneold on or about December 13, 1915, unlawfully did supply to or for the use of Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. of Hankow, an enemy, twenty tarpaulins, contrary to the provisions of Regulation II of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915.

In this case it is not disputed that twenty tarpaulins were in fact taken from the godown of Messrs. H. E. Arneold and delivered to Arneold, Karberg & Co., but it is argued by defendants that the tarpaulins in question formed part of the original equipment of certain lighters belonging to Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co.; that they had been left to Messrs. H. E. Arneold's godowns for some unexplained reason at the time when the lighters were handed back to their proprietors, and that in delivering them to Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. in December 1915, Messrs. H. E. Arneold were only permitting their firm to resume possession of their own property and were not guilty of any offence.

As in the former charge, the case for the defence rests entirely on the evidence given by Mr. Marker, and even admitting the absolute accuracy of his statements, I must still hold that in transferring goods from their possession to that of an enemy firm, whereby that enemy firm obtained the use and benefit thereof, Messrs. H. E. Arneold were guilty of an offence against Section II, Sub-section 6 of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915, in spite of the fact that Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. might have a legal claim to those goods if a state of war did not exist between Great Britain and Germany.

Whilst holding that an offence has been proved I am prepared to believe that in this instance Mr. Marker honestly thought that Messrs. H. E. Arneold were legally entitled to deliver these tarpaulins to Arneold, Karberg & Co., and I consider that a fine of five pounds (£5) would meet the merits of the case.

In the third case before the Court, Messrs. H. E. Arneold are charged that on or about December 10, 1915, they unlawfully did pay to or for the benefit of Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. of Hankow, an enemy, sums of money aggregating Hankow Tls. 101.58, being the price of certain electrical appliances, contrary to the provisions of Regulation II of the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) Regulations, 1915.

At the commencement of the hearing of this charge counsel for the defendants entered a plea of guilty on behalf of his clients, but the Court decided that it was essential in the interests of justice, that the facts of the case should be fully investigated.

Messrs. H. E. Arneold, whilst pleading guilty to this charge, have endeavoured to show that in buying the electrical fittings in question from Messrs. Arneold, Karberg & Co. they did so openly and in good faith, being under the honest misapprehension that the purchase was permissible under the terms of the General Licence issued by His Majesty's Minister in July, 1915, whereby certain transactions with enemy subjects were declared to be exempted from the scope of the Trading with the Enemy Regulations.

The evidence produced by counsel for the Crown has convinced me, however, that not merely has a technical offence been committed in this instance, but that the transaction was deliberately recorded in Messrs. H. E. Arneold's accounts in such a form as to be calculated to conceal the fact that the goods in question were purchased from an enemy firm.

I have decided in this case to impose a fine of twenty pounds (£20).

In conclusion I feel it my duty to remark that the facts disclosed in the course of these proceedings, including certain evidence which had only an indirect bearing on the cases before the Court, has not influenced my decisions, have conveyed to my mind the irresistible impression that the relations between Messrs. H. E. Arneold and Arneold, Karberg & Co. of Hankow, are of a more intimate and friendly nature than one has a right to expect in the case of a British and a German firm under existing conditions.

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The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, classifies it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Trachea and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering these delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 per bottle.

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These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience.

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FOR	STEAMERS	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI	"NANKIN"	Noon	Freight and Pass.
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE, NOKI & YOKOHAMA	"NANKIN"	21st Feb.	Freight and Pass.
LONDON & BOMBAY via NANKIN	"NANKIN"	21st Feb.	Freight and Pass.
LONDON & BOMBAY via NANKIN	"NANKIN"	21st Feb.	Freight and Pass.

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E. V. D. FARR, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.

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For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "CANADA MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Saturday, 4th March, at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Bulk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "CANADA MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Saturday, 4th March, at 3 p.m.

S.S. "KALIO MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

S.S. "DAIGI MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

S.S. "NANKIN MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

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S.S. "NANKIN MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

S.S. "SHIBETORO MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

For ANKING and TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "KALIO MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

S.S. "DAIGI MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

S.S. "NANKIN MARU" Capt. T. Sargis, Sunday, 5th March, at Noon.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR SWATOW & BANGKOK CHANGCHOW Feb. 18, Daylight

WEIHAWEI & TIENSIN HUNGKOW Feb. 20, Daylight

SEANGHAI CHANGCHOW Feb. 22, at 4 p.m.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO ANNAM Feb. 22, at 4 p.m.

SEANGHAI CHANGCHOW Feb. 22, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

SEANGHAI LINE—Twice Weekly. "Lintan" and "Sanul" leave SEANGHAI for HONGKONG, SWATOW, BANGKOK, WEIHAWEI, TIENSIN, and MANILA, CEBU, and ILOILO. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Lintan" and "Sanul".

SEANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui", "Changchow", "Luchow", "Shanghai", and "Shanghai" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Canton for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Canton.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR SHANGHAI LOPSAK FRIDAY, Feb. 18, Daylight

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG LOPSAK SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 8 a.m.

MANILA YUENSANG SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 p.m.

SEANGHAI KUMSANG SUNDAY, Feb. 20, Daylight

KOBE & MOJI KUMSANG SUNDAY, Feb. 20, Daylight

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG TAKSANG TUESDAY, Feb. 22, at 8 a.m.

SEANGHAI WINGSANG FRIDAY, Feb. 25, Daylight

MANILA LOPSAK SATURDAY, Feb. 26, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers "Kumang", "Kumang", "Lopang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 22 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yokohama" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement offering) Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & BANGKOK.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailing to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA, PORTLAND

For freight and further particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

AFCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SEANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "JAPAN", 4,012 tons, Capt. C. E. Giddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on the 21st February.

S.S. "FUZALA", 4,154 tons, Capt. S. G. O'Connell, will be despatched for SINGAPORE on the 21st February.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD. Agents.

Telephone No. 515.

SHIPPING

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Leave Hongkong.

Tons & Speed.

NIPPON MARU 11,000-15 knots Tues. 28th Feb. at 10.30 a.m.

DAIREN MARU 8,000-14 knots Tues. 28th Feb. at Noon.

YANTO MARU 12,000-15 knots Sat. 11th Mar. at Noon.

SHINYO MARU 12,000-15 knots Sat. 11th Mar. at Noon.

CHIYO MARU 12,000-15 knots Sat. 11th Mar. at Noon.

PERSEA MARU 8,000-15 knots Fri. 11th Mar. at 10.30 a.m.

TENYO MARU 12,000-15 knots Fri. 11th Mar. at 10.30 a.m.

Proceeding to South American Ports.

First Class to London £71-10. Return (5 months) £290.

New York £80.

San Francisco £85.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Europe and China free of charge.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 70.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DEPARTURE.

STEAMERS.

SAILING DATES.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DUBAI, CAPE TOWN AND TENERIFE.

HAITACHI MARU, Capt. Tominga, Tons 13,500, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

IYO MARU, Capt. Okamoto, Tons 13,500, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. Eiko, Tons 13,500, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

TAMBA MARU, Capt. Nagaya, Tons 13,500, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

TANGO MARU, Capt. Boyda, Tons 13,500, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

MIKRO MARU, Capt. Takeo, Tons 8,500, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

PENANG MARU, Capt. Kishibiki, Tons 8,000, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

TOSA MARU, Capt. Takano, Tons 12,000, THURSDAY, 24th Feb., at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO.

HIRIN MARU, Capt. Sasaki, Tons 8,000, WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.

WAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MIKRO MARU, Capt. Takeo, Tons 8,500, MONDAY, 24th Feb., at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

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SHIPPING



STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA

BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERANG, SOERABAYA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

